

Supper is over,
Now for the fun,
This is the season
Children must run.
Papa is reading,
Says of those boys:
"Pray, did you ever
Hear such a noise?"

Riding on "camels"
Over the floor,
See, one's a squirrel
Climbing the door.
There goes the baby
Flat on his nose,
Brother was trying
To tickle his toes.

Little he minds it,
Thought he would cry,
Changed it to laughter
As Lyn galloped by.
Order is nowhere,
Fun is the rule,
Think they are children
Just out of school.

Homo is their palace,
They are the kings,
Let them be masters
Of just a few things,
Only one hour

Out of all day
Give them full freedom,
Join in their play.

Do not be crusty,
Do not forget
You liked to manage—
Sometimes do yet,
Home will be sweeter
Till life is done

If you will give them
One hour of fun.

A JUDGMENT.

BY THEODORE ARNOLD.

Perhaps the most cruel thing that can be done on earth is to destroy a woman's reputation. It is bad enough if she is guilty; but if she is innocent, how much more terrible!

Poor Agnes Cahill! She knew what trouble is. But, thank heaven! she knew what it is to be triumphantly vindicated.

Agnes was not beautiful, but she was fascinating—one of those glowing creatures who draw as the flame draws the moth. Her smile was sunshine, her voice was a bird's voice, her every motion was grace. Coquettish she was not; yet there were, perhaps, a score of men who thought, or hoped that she was in love with them.

I think Albert Vassar knew from the first that there was no chance for him; yet he hovered about her, put on airs of ownership, tried to keep others away, and watched her with bitter, jealous eyes.

Agnes staved, was annoyed, but pitied him, and hardly knew how to get rid of him. She was too good-natured to show him the door, to tell him to be gone, but fancied she could mollify him with smiles. Of course, it was one of the worst mistakes that she could make.

Albert Vassar was handsome, but had a snaky beauty, small, slight, shining in his black hair and black eyes, shining with a marble witeness even in his regular little hateful nose, forehead and mouth. His dress was always immaculate; he had nothing else to think of, and money enough; and, though neither witty nor well-read, he managed to keep up with the questions of the day, and have a sharp word to say about everything.

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She rose immediately and exchanged with him, Jameson's chair being in a recess where the other could not intrude himself. Vassar ground his teeth, started up, and seemed to be on the point of an explosion.

"You're standing in my light," said Jameson, tranquilly.

For a moment I thought that Vassar would strike him. His face was perfectly white, his hands were clenched, he was trembling violently. But he was a cowardly dog, and he saw that all in the room were looking at him with disgust—all except the two chess-players, who, without appearing to be aware of his presence, went quietly on with their game.

The fool stood one moment there, like a game-cock all ready for a fight, then turned and rushed out of doors. It was too ridiculous. Every one laughed.

"That fellow is fit only for a lunatic asylum," Frank Jameson said to me, contemptuously, as I took a seat by the two in their corner. "Or, if he is to live among same people, he ought to have a caning every morning, that would keep him in order till the next."

But Agnes, I saw, was generously ready to take up for the weaker side, Seeing every one else despise and laugh at him had made her pitiful.

"I think you are all hard," she said nervously. "He has a bad temper, but that is less a fault than a misfortune. It would have been more polite and considerate if people had taken no notice."

"Well, he has the good sense to go out to cool himself," I said laughingly.

In fact, Vassar was at that moment walking up and down the pavement in the front of the house, hatless and frantic. Looking out, I could see him press his hands to his head, and swing his arms about. He was there when we went out to go home, an hour after.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, \$1.50
Club of ten, 1.25
If not paid within six months, 82.50

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Contributions and Editorial Correspondence may be sent at the option of the writer, either to H. C. Rider, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., or to F. L. Seliney, Associate Editor, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

All communications relative to the Foreign Department should be sent to the Foreign Editor, HENRY WINTER SYLE, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Address, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1875.

The Journal and Michigan Deaf-Mute Mirror will be sent for one year for \$1.85, post paid, to any address.

Religious Services.

There will be services for deaf-mutes in St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4 p. m. and in St. Paul's Church, Albany, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 p. m.

The Clarke Institution, at Northampton, Mass.

We have received the report of this interesting school. The number of pupils has been fifty-nine, with expenditures current, \$22,391.42 and special, \$14,903.16.

The buildings are so arranged that each pupil has a room to himself, and there is no gathering into a common dormitory, as is the case with most of the other institutions; the girls and boys occupy different buildings, and meet only in the chapel, school-room and at meals.

The debt of the institution has been reduced \$16,000 and when it is paid off, it is expected that more accommodations will be provided; at present pupils are refused for lack of room.

A class will be graduated this year; the principal reports progress in all the departments; Mr. Bell's "Visible Speech" is considered a valuable auxiliary to existing methods, and the report is remarkably free from discussion of the articulation question.

Obituary.

MR. SHEPHERD KNAPP.

We regret to announce the death, at his residence on Washington Heights, of Mr. Shepherd Knapp, for many years a director of the New York Institution.

Mr. Knapp was one of the leading citizens of the metropolis; he was president of the Mechanics Bank for thirty-seven years, and had been in the retirement of his beautiful rural home scarcely a year. His extensive grounds adjoined those of the Institution, and although in his eighty-first year, he was frequently seen on his lawn on a fine day, directing improvements thereon. For several years he was president of the Board of Directors, and it was always pleasant to see his venerable form at the annual meetings held at the Institution.

One by one the men who have grown up with the institution, are passing away and before long its weighty affairs will be left in the hands of the succeeding generation.

Chats with Our Correspondents.

W. A. B.—The blockade is raised as you see. When the mails are regular, the JOURNAL is regular. Hope you are satisfied.

W. E. S.—Most of the items contained in your news letter had been received before. In making extracts from newspapers, it is always best to preserve the original; don't try to improve on it.

J. B. S.—asks: "What do you think of the Deaf-mute Christian Association of Jackson (Mich.)?"

We think a good deal of it. In our opinion it is all a mistake to cry down these associations, because they are said to promote clannish tendencies. Deaf-mutes are seldom happier than when they get together, and in association with each other they find more enjoyment than they can anywhere else. The German critic discoursing upon conventions and deaf-mute gatherings generally, gave utterance to a great truth when he said that, however, highly the deaf-mute might be educated, and though he might be a marvel of articulate success, intelligently conversing with his fellow-men, yet his heart would always be with his

fellow-mutes. The feeling is rooted in the deaf-mute; it is a law of nature, and speculate as we will, we cannot get around it; no amount of education will overcome it; education at its best can but draw the lines and make the more intelligent associate with the intelligent.

It is a waste of effort to tell the mute that if he wants to join an association, there are plenty composed of hearing and speaking men open to him; what pleasure can the membership afford him? A great man is advertised to lecture, he attends and the couple of hours or so are a bore to him; his hearing and speaking neighbor, who falls asleep and comfortably snores, is far happier. Who can blame him if he never attends again?

To bring the question home, suppose a hearing and speaking man totally ignorant of the sign language, should drop into a meeting where a deaf-mute was delivering an address in signs. Out of politeness he would probably remain till the close—but would he be a frequent visitor at other such meetings? Not he. And how would he feel if some one should gravely tell him he must associate with deaf-mutes as much as possible?—to stick to his own "clan" would be too clannish, etc. If he accepted this reasoning he would have for his consolation the fact that in time he could master the language of the mute and eventually be equal, in matters of pantomime, to the best of them. But the deaf-mute, on the other hand, has no such consolation, his language addresses the eye, and can therefore be made universal, the blind, of course, excepted. Lip-reading among intimate friends will answer at times and for particular cases, but, generally speaking, pantomime is the language of the mute, and will ever continue to be until the desire to make its directions full and precise to give us ears to hear.

In our opinion this object will best be attained by issuing without further delay a brief preliminary circular to the American institutions, requesting suggestions, and a general indication of what each will probably be able to contribute. A second circular, giving much more minute instructions, can then be prepared, in two or three months. But let the subject be brought directly before the members of the profession, individually, at once.

CHRIS—Thanks for your successful clapping efforts. We appreciate them much. If all our readers, who have equal facilities, would do as much, the Journal would soon be a marvel of Deaf-mute Journalism.

F. G.—We know little of the paper you mention. Get a specimen copy and judge for yourself. Cheap! It would be dear at any price.

Concerning Louisiana.

Some time since we published a paragraph to the effect that the Louisiana Institution had not had a case of death within its walls during the twenty years of its existence. We got the information from the Pelican, the institution paper, and supposed it to be all right, but a correspondent has been looking over the Louisiana institution reports and sends us the following extract from its eighth annual (1860):

"The general health of the pupils of the Institution has remained good. Probably no similar institution in the United States presents an equal exemption from disease. We are, however, at the end of seven years, called on to note the death of the first pupil within its walls. Miss Desire Bayhi, an interesting and accomplished young lady from New Orleans, as it seems, the disease with her from her home, died on the twentieth of February from the effects of putrid sore throat, which towards its fatal termination, was complicated with inflammation of the brain. Her last hours were soothed by the presence of her devoted parents, whose deep sorrow all the inmates of the institution felt as their own. Lovely in health, beautiful in death, the last smile of earth seemed changed to a seraph's rapture above."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY
HENRY WINTER SYLE.

Acknowledgment.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Pender W. Downing, Professor of Articulation in the Minnesota Institution, for the very interesting account given below, of the annual examination of the "New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," at Sydney, Australia. Similar assistance in rendering our department complete and interesting, will always be very acceptable.

We take the opportunity of correcting a slight mistake in our mention of the Society at Manchester, England. Its excellent and devoted chaplain, the Rev. G. A. W. Downing, is not our friend's uncle as we thought, but his father. All the better!

The Centennial.

A CORRECTION.

SHALL THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS?

If the editor of the *Advance*, will read our article, "A Hint for the Centennial" of which he does not appear to have

looked at anything but the title—he will see that we did not say anything in it about a *re-union* of deaf-mutes, such as has been proposed in his own columns, or about any meeting at all. Nor did we say anything of the kind in our more recent article on the same topic.

We have not changed the opinion we expressed in the *Annals* two years ago, that, as generally managed, "deaf-mute conventions" are not productive of sufficient good results to outweigh the expense and other undesirable circumstances.

As to a gathering of *Instructors*, it is in the power of the Executive Committee, elected at Belleville, to call the Ninth Convention of American Instructors at Philadelphia during the Centennial, if they see fit. The time and place of the next convention were left in their hands by vote of the last, and entire confidence is felt in their judgment and their readiness to consult the wishes of the profession, as they did with reference to the recent convention.

Whether it will be possible to have an International Convention of Instructors, we very much doubt, judging by the failure of the attempt to have one at Vienna. But there does not seem to have been much effort to make it a success, and very likely better results would come from a more vigorous endeavor. The trouble would, however, be so great, and the chance of our visitors from abroad being able to make arrangements to come *all* at the same time, so small, we shall not be surprised if the Executive Committee do not think it worth while issuing a call. Any assistance we can give them by publishing what may be said on the subject in Europe, we shall not fail to give.

What we do urge, now, as in both our previous articles, is only an exhibition of the state and methods of deaf-mute education, both in this country and among the foreign nations which are represented in the Centennial. Of what articles the contributions should consist, will doubtless be indicated in the promised circular of the Executive Committee. Its non-appearance yet probably is due to the desire to make its directions full and precise.

In our opinion this object will best be attained by issuing without further delay a brief preliminary circular to the American institutions, requesting suggestions, and a general indication of what each will probably be able to contribute. A second circular, giving much more minute instructions, can then be prepared, in two or three months. But let the subject be brought directly before the members of the profession, individually, at once.

The Annual Examination of the Institution at Sydney, Australia.

The annual examination of the pupils of "The New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," was held yesterday afternoon, Dec. 18th, in the schoolroom of that establishment, at 3 o'clock; the Rev. George King (the President) being in the chair. Notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the weather there was a very large attendance of friends and subscribers—anxious to learn what was the progress of the children, and also to witness the distribution of prizes prior to the breaking up for the Christmas vacation. The proceedings were extremely interesting and suggestive, proving in the most absolute manner the excellent management of that institution, and its perfect adaptability to its appointed use and purpose. The President was supported on the platform by Mr. Paxton, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. Ellis Robinson (the hon. secretary), the Rev. J. Milne, the Rev. W. Ridley, and Mr. Alderman Linsley. The President opened the proceedings with a short address, explaining that they were there assembled for the annual examination of the children of the school, in order that those who supported it might know what had been the progress made during the last half year. These periodical examinations were found to exercise a very beneficial influence on the pupils, who looked forward to them with very pleasurable anticipations, and were encouraged by the sympathy and public support manifested on such occasions. The subjects in which the deaf and dumb pupils of the institution were instructed were outlines of English history, geography, rudiments of astronomy, grammar, Scripture history, and arithmetic—as far as practice and interest; and the more advanced blind pupils—all taught to read *raised* type—might also be examined of English History, geography, grammar, Scripture, mental arithmetic, the Definitions of Euclid, and the first 30 propositions of Euclid's First Book. Some of the blind pupils (girls and boys) were also taught the pianoforte and the harmonium. They had adopted, as far as possible, the form of education carried out at the Public schools, except that no clergyman was allowed to visit the institution for the purpose of imparting religious instruction—a principle agreed upon when the school was first opened, to avoid all possible grounds for sectarian feeling. The children, however, all attended their respective places of public worship every Sunday. The way in which this had been specially provided for was explained by the Rev. Gentleman, who likewise described the very satisfactory result of their arrangements, which was that the children all lived harmoniously together. He concluded by calling upon Mr. Samuel Watson (the master) to bring up the first class of the deaf and dumb children for examination. Fifteen deaf and dumb children—seven girls and eight boys—were then examined by questions on English History, and wrote down answers on the blackboard with rapidity, an intelligence, and a correctness, beyond all praise. The questions were of a miscellaneous and searching character, and the replies given by both girls and boys amply proved the intelligence of the children and the excellence of the teaching they had received.

Confirmation in Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet came to Philadelphia, on Saturday, Feb. 27th, and on Sunday had the pleasure of baptizing two deaf-mutes at St. Stephen's church, and then presenting them and six others—eight in all—to Bishop Stevens for confirmation. In the afternoon he conducted a service for the deaf and dumb, about sixty being present, and preached an excellent sermon. It was addressed principally to those just confirmed, exhorting them to remember that they were now "grafted into Christ," and to depend on Him for spiritual life. The school contains fifty-four children—eleven blind, and forty-three deaf and dumb. Owing to the desire of the directors not unduly to prolong the examination, one thing was inadvertently omitted, which all would have liked to see, and that was the way that the blind and deaf and dumb scholars converse with each other. This is done by the blind pupil feeling the speaking hands of the deaf and dumb pupil, and returning an answer in the same way. This school is evidently in an efficient state. The head master is Mr. S. Watson, Mrs. Ashton is the matron, and Miss Campbell is the assistant teacher.—*Sydney Herald*, Dec. 19th, 1874.

It would have been very pleasant if Dr. Clerc could have been present, to witness the harvest gathered in, which had been sown by his faithful and self-denying labors in past years. But his duties at Burlington College, N. J., prevented. He was in Philadelphia on Saturday, and expressed great regret that he could not remain over Sunday, sending an affectionate message to his former charge.

H. W. S.

by gentlemen present, not connected with the institution, showed that the historical studies of these children, so far as they had been carried, were of the most satisfactory character. In geography, the examination was equally successful, and in the rudiments of astronomy and Scripture history it was made evident that these poor afflicted children had been taught to think, as well as to exercise their memory. It was pleasing to see the animation which they displayed in watching the questions and answering them; and their affectionate and respectful deportment towards their teacher. The blind pupils then sang the hymn of "Forward, Christian Soldiers," to a harmonium accompaniment, played by a pleasant bright little fellow named Robert Allison. Three children—two girls and a boy—their mother, from "Masaniello" and a blind girl also played a piano solo on "Home Sweet Home." The progress made by these children in music reflected the highest credit upon the music teacher, Miss Sharp, L. A. M., who herself gave several prizes to her more advanced pupils. Mr. Watson said that, as it was near Christmas, it might perhaps be not inappropriate to have one of the deaf and dumb boys *sign* the story of the Wise Men who came to see the infant Christ; and he called upon one of the deaf and dumb children to do so. This was done by a little lad about nine years of age, the master interpreting as the story was mutely given—a most beautiful and interesting scene, which drew tears from many eyes. Robert Allison then recited one of the Ingoldsby Legends—"The Jackdaw," with much quiet humor and success. After that recitation a blind girl named Sophia Read—only twelve months in the institution—read a passage from Scripture, from raised type, on the "Lucas System." Then there was another song—Harroway's "Sunny Hours of Childhood." A presentation was made to Mr. S. Watson, the master, of a very beautiful book—the "Earth delineated by the Pen and Pencil." This book was presented to the master by Mrs. Paxton, who like Mr. Paxton takes a great interest in the institution. The President handed the book to Mr. Watson, with a few words of high commendation, which Mr. Watson suitably acknowledged with thanks for the gift. The distribution of prizes then began—wax dolls for all the younger blind girls (presented by Mrs. Saber), and books for the deaf and dumb. A special prize for industry was awarded to Jane Golding (a deaf and dumb girl), and a similar prize to another deaf and dumb girl (Maria Sparks) for her sewing. These two prizes (a workbox and a desk) were given, with many others, by Mrs. J. H. Goodlett. A blind lad recited the "Bridge of Sighs" very creditably, and a letter was read (written by a deaf and dumb boy named William Eggleston) on his leaving the school. It was a good letter, and listened to with pleasure. It was read to the company by the honorary secretary, Mr. Ellis Robinson. More prizes were given to the children, until every one of the little things had at least two or three books for the holidays to read or hear read. The proceedings concluded with "God Save the Queen," played and sung by the blind. Mrs. Joseph Paxton and Mrs. W. Saber gave many of the books awarded. The elder blind boys have, it is understood, made a very fair progress in Latin, under the tuition of Mr. Watson, but there was not time to hear them duly examined, which was a matter of some regret. The school contains fifty-four children—eleven blind, and forty-three deaf and dumb. Owing to the desire of the directors not unduly to prolong the examination, one thing was inadvertently omitted, which all would have liked to see, and that was the way that the blind and deaf and dumb scholars converse with each other. This is done by the blind pupil feeling the speaking hands of the deaf and dumb pupil, and returning an answer in the same way. This school is evidently in an efficient state. The head master is Mr. S. Watson, Mrs. Ashton is the matron, and Miss Campbell is the assistant teacher.—*Sydney Herald*, Dec. 19th, 1874.

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H. W. S.

Couldn't Stand It.

We take the following from the non-fiction column of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and suppose it is made out of whole cloth:

A young man out west married a deaf and dumb girl. Recently, however, she recovered both speech and hearing, and he has applied for a divorce. He says it is the most outrageous swindle he ever heard of, and we think he is right.

Deaf-Mutes.

The New York correspondent of the *Troy Times*, speaking of deaf-mutes says:

The national census of these unfortunate gives an aggregate of 16,205, the proportion being 8,916 males to 7,289 females. New York contains 1,783 of this class, for whose improvement the State pays a large sum annually. Their culture is of a very hopeful character, and the usefulness to which they have been elevated is to a high degree gratifying. I may refer to such illustrations of this success as are found in Mrs. Peet, wife of the professor of that name at the Washington Heights institution, and also in Mrs. Morse, wife of the inventor of the telegraph. Both of these women attained a high degree of usefulness. In fact, the care of the general family of unfortunate is now more freely exercised than ever before, with encouraging results.

Civil Rights in Virginia.

A Virginia paper reports that one of the colored maids at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution in Staunton last week put a shawl belonging to one of the pupils on her shoulders with the intention of wearing it. Being ordered to take it off, she said it was as much hers as anybody's—that the State paid for it, and that her right to it was as good as that of the scholar who wore it—the "Civilized Bill" being passed, which made State property common property. This extraordinary stand taken by an employee was reported to Capt. McCoy, the Superintendent, who, after an investigation, ordered her to be paid up and discharged.

New York Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)
The glacial period through which we have just been passing has been one of unusual and extreme severity. Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst., were two of the coldest days which we have known for more than forty years, and not a few have suffered in consequence. It seemed as though we had all been transplanted to some far arctic region; so intensely bitter cold was the weather that the gas and water pipes had become so frozen up that it was with some difficulty that these two most essential necessities could be procured.

The regular Wednesday evening prayer meetings, which have been conducted by Mr. James Lewis in the large and spacious dining-room, at the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes for the past three months, have been omitted once or twice on account of the freezing up of the gas pipes.

Our deaf-mute housewives find it some trouble to get water, and it is not an uncommon sight to see men, women and children carrying pails, tea-kettles and pitchers full of water. We hope this trouble will soon be removed as the warm spring comes around again.

The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has just been called to mourn the loss of one of its venerable directors, Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who died a few days ago, in his eighty-first year. He was one of its earliest and warmest friends.

A deaf-mute boy died at this institution, of small-pox, about two weeks ago—he had become blind from this contagious disease—making fourteen deaths there since the opening of the school last fall.

Mrs. Mary E. Totten paid a flying visit to this institution a short time since, and from her accounts we learn that the Mansion House has been thoroughly cleansed and white-washed for the especial use of the juvenile pupils. She was much pleased with her visit, and found everything as clean and neat as a new pin.

We are sorry to hear of the death of the father-in-law of Mr. C. W. Van Tassel, who died on the 14th inst., at Wilkinsburg, L. I.

A prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. James Dimond on Sunday evening, Feb. 7th, and a few deaf-mutes were there. Another at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, of 72 Orchard st., last Sunday evening, the 21st inst., about fourteen minutes being present there. These prayer-meetings are held when opportunity favors, at the houses of the deaf-mutes here, and sometimes in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and are conducted by Mr. Lewis, who has become a sort of missionary and thereby rendered great help to Dr. Gallaudet, who has more than his own share of the work which he has nobly undertaken—the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes.

Mr. Redmond was made the happy recipient of a few presents on the night of the 11th inst., the occasion being his birthday; a select number of his friends gathered at his house to congratulate him and make the evening hours pass off pleasantly.

An application was made for the admission of an aged deaf-mute woman to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes through Mr. F., one of its trustees, a week or two since, but owing to its rather embarrassing circumstances just now she had to be declined. There are seven in this Home, and its rent being so high and the times so hard the general manager and trustees have as much as they can do to keep it in existence. When the new national Home is ready for us, we hope that it may be able to accommodate more than seven. May God's richest blessings rest upon it.

L. A. W.

New York Feb. 27, 1875.

Michigan Notes.

We glean the following from a hurried note from our regular correspondent:

From a brief letter from President Kerr I am happy to state that the Deaf-Mute Christian Association of Jackson, is in a very flourishing condition. Last Sunday Mr. J. J. Borden conducted religious services to the satisfaction of all.

A few days ago a New York mute by the name of Armstrong, a vendor of blacking, was run over and killed by the cars a few miles from Flint. He had spent a few nights at the institution. You knew him I suppose.

On the 22nd ult., Mr. John Grimm, of Flint, celebrated his birthday and that of the "Father of his Country," by the advent of a wee bit of beautiful femininity.

The long promised and expected pupils' sleigh ride came and went with Washington's birthday. I send you the following account of it, written by one of my pupils:

Our long anticipated sleigh ride came off yesterday. The day opened in the full blaze of old Sol's brightness. At nine, six sleighs stood at the door, and were soon filled. They made several trips before noon, and then we all had dinner. About this time a slight rain set in but no one appeared to mind it. A party of us got possession of the hack and had a right royal time in spite of the rain. The evening closed with a social, and then we retired to the arms of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Feb. 23d.

[Yes, we knew Mr. Armstrong. He was a veteran peddler, and was often seen around the New York Institution on holidays and other great days. We thought he confined his wanderings to this State—never knew he ventured so far west. Though his vocation was not the best that might have been chosen, we are very sorry at his sad end.

Mr. Grimm must have been patriotic to some purpose, for great is his reward. We suppose he will name his little one MARTHA WASHINGTON GRIMM.—ED.]

California Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

EDITOR.—The Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, held a meeting on the 14th inst., and a contract was let to the California Bridge and Building Company to construct the necessary buildings for the temporary use of the institution, for the sum of \$14,870 dollars; the work to be completed by the 6th day of April. The company is building a large wooden house, which is 120x60 feet. It is expected that there will be small accommodations for the teachers and pupils until the next Legislature meets. School will commence on the 14th of April.

Prof. W. Wilkinson in correspondence with architects and parties in charge of large public institutions with a view of eliciting facts as to the best model of a fire proof building. By the time the Legislature meets, he expects to be prepared with plans for the erection of one of the best buildings of the kind in the world.

It is believed that your readers who never knew the dramatic play, "The dumb man of Manchester," written by an author in England, will be interested in a powerful interpretation of the character of the "Dumb Man." It was played in the California Theatre by Mr. Pateman, whose mimetic power and capability of expressing acts and even emotions and sentiments in a dumb show, received warm recognition, although he is not a mute.

H. F. San Francisco, Feb. 20th, 1875.

History of the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo, N. Y.

(From the Principal's Report.)

In the year 1854, A. B. Le Couteulx, Esq., a distinguished benefactor to charitable foundations in the city of Buffalo, generously presented to the late Rt. Rev. J. Timon, an acre lot in the city of Buffalo, for the purpose of establishing in Western New York an institution for the education of deaf-mutes.

Having no building on the lot, nor sufficient means to erect a suitable edifice, the Bishop found it necessary to immediately purchase three small frame buildings which were in the neighborhood, and which he caused to be moved on the lot.

In the year 1857, three Sisters of St. Joseph, who had acquired a knowledge of the signs and methods of teaching from instructions of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Carn in France, were then in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and consented to come to Buffalo to take charge of the new institution. They were then obliged to open immediately a day school for hearing and speaking children, to enable them to support the house and prepare it for the reception of deaf-mutes.

In October of 1859, the instruction of the deaf and dumb commenced with four deaf-mute female pupils, who resided in the house, and a few male deaf-mutes residing in the vicinity attended as day pupils. But as those children were poor, and the Sisters without any means of support, they became discouraged after one year, and suspended the instruction to this class entirely for a time. And had it not been for the benevolence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, whose charity for those afflicted children was unbounded, every idea of its continuation would have been abandoned; he, with his indomitable zeal and courage, in the meantime (in the year 1861) sent one of the Sisters to the well known and excellent Institution of Philadelphia, to become acquainted with the methods adopted by the institutions of the United States, which instruction was cheerfully, freely and gratuitously given by the late A. B. Hutton, Esq., then Principal of the Institution, in a manner which may easily be understood, when it is remembered that his whole life was devoted to the education of this class. For myself personally I should be very ungrateful if I fail to feel as well as to express on every proper occasion the obligations due from the pupil to the master.

Further remarks from me on the necessity of educating this class, etc., I deem would be out of place and unnecessary, as it is now so universally known and admitted. I will, therefore, conclude this brief history by stating that it is natural for us to be gratified who have labored in the interest of the deaf and dumb amidst difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments, and have acquired by experience a knowledge of their special wants, the great benefit an education is to them, the necessity of an independent source of means to enable us to give with facility the necessary course of instruction, which requires undivided interest and time to perfect in order to make them as a class, serviceable and beneficial to themselves and to the public ultimately.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—Republicans claim that they have elected Cheney, Governor, by the people, and all three Congressmen, that they will have a majority of 30 or 40 in the Legislature, also a majority in the Senate, as the returns already show the election of seven senators. At present these claims seem well founded. The gubernatorial majority, however, will probably be small. The result in Councillor's district is undetermined, but it is claimed by democrats that they will have a majority in that body.

THE "Old Creamer," the celebrated cow of Mr. Hungerford, of Adams, which has taken so many prizes and gained world-wide reputation as a milker, is in danger of losing her laurels, as the following figures from the annual report of E. L. Stone's Cheese Factory, at Manchester, N. Y., will testify:

"J. E. Washburn—1 cow, 7,690 lbs. milk; amount money received, \$90.82." "John Wells—1 cow, 7,937 lbs. milk; amount money received, \$91.36."

Jefferson county has some good cows besides a mere "fancy article," like that of Mr. Hungerford's. A dairy of 25 cows, like Messrs. Washburn's and Wells', would pay for milking.

The progress of our pupils having been so encouraging and gratifying, so many constantly begging admittance, that we have been spurred on (depending on Divine Providence alone for means, part of the time) to enlarge our buildings, for the growing necessities of the increasing numbers. Debts have necessarily accrued which we will allude to. Next to our Rt. Rev. Bishop, the success and continuance of the institution are owing in a great measure to the charity and zeal of the community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, sparing no personal trouble and labor for the interest of the cause, contributing their own funds and means of support to the advancement of the institution in every respect in those years past. We are happy in giving expression now to our present and future prospects, and we feel renewed courage to continue in what we regard a charitable career, from the late action of our beneficent

Legislature in extending the benefits of the laws for the provision of an education to this class of children to our institution. We are now confident that by economy and management consistent with the best interests of the pupils, we can soon be relieved of the anxiety of the present indebtedness, and hope to work on with spirit and interest in the cause without feeling lamed, as it were, at the thoughts of debt necessarily incurred in such an undertaking without independent means of support for the indigent of this class of children; thoughts most deeply embarrassing, which have been experienced in our past years' struggles.

The Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress assembled in Washington, on Friday, in accordance with the Executive proclamation.

The Italian bark, Giovanni, from Palermo for New York, went ashore off Cape Cod, Thursday, and fifteen out of sixteen of her crew were lost.

In the House, a bill was passed, authorizing the coining of twenty cent silver pieces.

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The Prussian Government has introduced a bill in Parliament withdrawing the state endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves to obey the laws.

Germany has demanded the dismissal of the Papal nuncio at Munich, and the cessation of relations between the Vatican and Bavaria.

Great indignation is said to prevail in St. Petersburg owing to certain allegations of Russian misgovernment in Turkistan, contained in a report made by Mr. Schuyler, the United States Charge d'Affairs. Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have demanded his recall.

The Hampden cotton mills at Holyoke, Mass., burned, Thursday; loss, \$45,000; insured, \$10,000.

In a correspondence between Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and President Jewett, of the Erie, the former declares his determination to adhere to his original policy in reference to relations with the Pennsylvania Central.

The Louisiana Legislature has adjourned sine die; members are waiting the result of arbitration.

John Mitchell has been re-nominated for Parliament in Tipperary; Mr. More, conservative, will contest the seat; Mitchell's health is worse.

A negro sued a Wilmington, North Carolina, saloon-keeper, Friday, under the civil rights law, for not selling him a drink, but the United States commissioner dismissed the case on the ground that the law did not apply to bar rooms.

Prominent temperance men of the State at a meeting in Albany, Friday, organized a State temperance council, embodying the best features of the secret societies in an organization, with a view to a thorough organization of the temperance forces of the State; officers and a board of managers are chosen.

The Canada Pacific road will be pushed as fast as possible.

Congressman James Buffinton died at Fall River, Mass., Sunday.

Rev. Henry Varley, English revivalist, preached in Barnum's Hippodrome to 7,000 people Sunday evening.

Richard B. Irwin has filed an answer to the charges in the suit brought by the Supreme Court, Chambers, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, denying the allegations made.

Weston, the pedestrian, finished his walk at the Hippodrome at midnight Thursday, having walked 431 miles in six days.

Banditti on shore took possession of the wine washed ashore from the wrecked bark Giovanni, off Cape Cod, and drank themselves into a frenzy; three men were killed and another fatally injured.

Advices from Asia Minor indicate that 20,000 people have died in that country from famine.

Despatches from Havana announce two battles having taken place between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly retire \$125,000,000 legal tender according to the specie payment law.

Sunday night's storm did much damage to shipping on the New England coast; falling sign in Boston fatally injured Miss Sarah Grime; trains on the Erie were delayed from 3 to 9 hours.

Many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the Gothenburg between Australia and Van Dieman's Land. Forty bodies have been temporarily buried in the snow at St. Johns, Newfoundland, this winter, because the latter was so deep.

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News of the Week.

Board of Supervisors.

The following is a list of the newly elected Supervisors of this county:

Albion—Chas. F. Comstock, Rep.

Amboy—Thomas Laing, Dem.

Boylston—John A. Oderkirk, Dem.

Constantia—Geo. Harding, Dem.

Granby—J. C. Wells, Rep.

Hannibal—E. H. Boyd, Dem.

Hastings—T. W. Green, Rep.

Mexico—W. J. Menter, Rep.

New Haven—Henry J. Daggett, Rep.

Orwell—H. H. Potter, Dem.

Oswego Town—Lyman Coats, Rep.

Oswego City—Bronson Babcock, Dem.

John Smith, Sr., Rep.; John Clarry, Dem.; N. M. Rowe, Dem.; Wm. McChesney, Rep.; John Gardner, Dem.

Parish—Jerry Foley, Dem.

Palermo—George Hanchett, Dem.

Richland—W. B. Dixon, Rep.

Redfield—L. L. Fleming, Dem.

Sandy Creek—H. E. Root, Dem.

Schreppel—Hiram Fox, Dem.

Scriba—J. B. Sewell, Dem.

Volney—John W. Francis, Dem.

West Monroe—J. A. Webb, Rep.

Williamstown—J. M. Selden, Dem.

As compared with the Board of last year, the Democrats have a gain of two members in the Board.

Worden's New Seedling Potato, the Oswego?

To farmers who desire to procure a potato which is an improvement in quality and yield, upon any variety they now have, READ THIS.

To-day.

Facts and Fancies.

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wist thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of Eternity
This new day is born;
Into Eternity,
At night will return.

Behold it aforesome
No eye ever did;
So soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wist thou let it
Slip useless away?

Good Enough for Every Day.

I am vexed with the girls saying: "Oh, it's good enough for every day!" A girl will set the table for dinner, as she throws the dirty cloth on in a careless, untidy way, stained with coffee and eggs and fruit juices, she will say, "It's good enough for every day—nobody here but our own folks!"

As she puts on the cream pitcher, minus a handle, or a sugar bowl with a broken lid, she thinks, "Oh there'll be nobody here this time!"

She waits on the table without having brushed her hair or put on a fresh collar; with, maybe, a button or two off her dress—but she thinks: "Hey, only our own folks!"

Oh, my dear girl, don't do it!

How can your parents admire you, or your brothers and sisters feel proud of you, and what a low estimate of woman-kind you are giving them to carry out into the world with them. When you do this you do not respect yourself. You feel as mean as you look. Don't allow yourself to have "company manners." Be neat and lady like all the time; use good language, and encourage your family to do the same.

Some girls always have to run and hide, or "fix up," whenever they hear a rap at the door. How common, when there is a rap to hear girls say:

"Oh! see how awful I do appear!"

"Oh, look at this old rag of a dress!" I can't go—see there, now!"

This is a bad state of affairs.

Farmers' wives and daughters have said to me, "I can't go looking neat about my work. I have to milk and bake and churn and feed pigs; how can I? If you were in my place, you would see."

To a woman who says she can't see

how a farmer's wife or daughter can't be tidily dressed while employed with all sorts of work, we say:

Calico is cheap and plain, and neat dresses are easily made, have plenty of them then. You can have two or three large white aprons with ties, half a dozen collars, made to pin on in a trice, and you can take time enough to brush your hair smoothly, early in the morning, when you wash. If you are churning or working butter, put up your sleeves, the best plan is to roll them back, as you turn back a wide cuff, if only shod up them will slip down every two minutes.

If carrying off buttermilk, or the milk after skimming, be careful and not fill your pails too full to carry without slopping.

If your dress is long, and you are working in the cellar or spring house, pin it back in front and catch it up behind, and let your wide apron cover all.

If your breast pin and ear drops are not too elaborate, or too valuable, wear them about your work.

Just look as pretty as you please, and as sweet as you can—never mind what the old croakers say."

Letter to a Mother.

Children look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after-life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends; but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when, on an evening, nestling in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender and unfailing voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we had her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet, still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eye watches over me, as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.—Lord Macaulay.

An enterprising Oregon dentist advertises "teeth in exchange for wheat, pork or potatoes."

A Western incident is thus delicately touched by the Milwaukee News: "Ned Vose used to travel around Colorado with a performing bear, but a great change came one day last week, and now the bear travels around alone, thinking over old times, and occasionally leaning up against a tree as a pang shoots through his bowels. Ned is inside that bear."

Girls should be warned of the dangers they run in marrying railroad brakemen. An enthusiastic member of that fraternity, on being awakened the other night from a dream of an impending crash by a train found himself sitting up in bed, holding his wife by the ears, having nearly twisted her head off in his frantic efforts to "down brakes."

Music by the handle—a street organ.

The sentinel who did not sleep on his watch had it left at the pawn-broker's.

The dog that leads the blind man to the different free lunches is a bar pilot.

A dressmaker's apprentice speaks of her cross-eyed lover as the fellow whose looks are cut bis.

The Spaniards believe that Jack the Giant-Killer was a real personage, and that he lived in Canada.

Mark Twain says the Sandwich Islanders are generally as unlettered as the other side of a tombstone.

Little Rhoddy proposes to have her census taken. That's easy enough—let the people stand up and be counted.

The lady who advertised to lecture

on the subject of "Moods," was disgusted at not having the "first person present."

Avoid annoyance; be cautious and kindly. It is not safe to trample upon so humble a thing as a bit of orange peel.

Holbrook's Family Liniment

Is a positive Specific and relieves local Pain more promptly than any other Medicine in use. Testimonials are being constantly received which place its powers in this respect beyond a doubt.

Every Family should have a bottle of Holbrook's Family Liniment at hand, in case of sickness or accident.

Call on your Druggist and get a bottle of

Holbrook's Family Liniment.

Prepared by S. K. HOLBROOK, No. 20

North Water Street, Ogdensburg, to whom all

orders should be addressed.

Duggists can be supplied by JOHN

C. TAYLOR, Mexico, N. Y. 14-ly

TRY GIBSON'S

90c Jap T

And you will find it as cheap as the cheapest.

Wholesale Dealer in

Oysters, Candies, Cigars

and Crackers.

Which will be found as good and cheap as any in the country.

A. S. GIBSON,

No. 1 Empire Block, Main Street,

10 MEXICO, N. Y.

Mexico, Jan. 4, 1875.

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DEPARTMENT AS

EVERY POSSIBLE.

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THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL

ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY

CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

RAILROAD

MILLS

Is the place to go for your

FLOUR & FEED,

Where there is kept constantly on hand

a stock of

FLOUR of all Grades, MEAL,

Shorts, Ships, Midds,

Screenings, Graham

Flour, Rye Flour,

Cracked Corn

And everything pertaining to the trade.

The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of grain. Having put in

NEW MACHINERY, we are prepared

to give entire satisfaction in all the

branches of

CUSTOM Grinding

Persons living in the corporation who

wish to order Flour and Feed of us can

rely on having their orders promptly

filled by

Leaving their orders at VIRGIL'S

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Give us a call. Send in your orders.

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PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

Caldwell's Magnetic Chloroform,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S

Lily Balm,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE

COMPLEXION!

REMOVING

Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn,

Roughness, Tan, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a rosiness and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, Medina, N. Y.

For sale by

JOHN C. TAYLOR,

Dealer in Drugs Paints, O. Dye Stuffs, &c.

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